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Anti-Zaibatsu Move Clarified by Kramer

Only First Step Against Monopolistic Trusts—Free Enterprise Backed

[See Page 2 for Directive and Japanese Proposal]

Explaining Tuesday's Zaibatsu-breaking directive issued by General MacArthur, Colonel R. C. Kramer, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section of the SCAP, declared that this was "only the first step" toward dissolving Japan's giant monopolistic trusts and holding companies.

At a press conference with Japanese and Allied correspondents at 5 p.m. Tuesday, Colonel Kramer repeatedly emphasized that the step was to promote free enterprise and that the Zaibatsu under the former system was contrary to economic freedom.

He declared that the SCAP had no objection to "bigness" nor to holding companies, but was opposed to collective trusts used to stifle business. It opposed Japan's combinations of unrelated industries and uncontrolled monopolies. He said the new directive was made to widely spread the various enterprises and to eliminate any chance whereby any trust will be made a device of a war-making machinery.

Colonel Kramer reiterated that the SCAP will retain complete control over every act of the newly-created commission and no action can be taken contrary to the wishes of the SCAP.

4 Trusts Controlled Japan

The four great Japanese commercial and industrial trusts which will be dissolved under Tuesday's directive from General MacArthur would have been a principal means of facilitating Japan's future ability to wage war, according to Colonel R. C. Kramer, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP, reports a PRO release on Tuesday.

"The four companies specifically dissolved," Colonel Kramer said, "directly control about 40 per cent of the economy of the country but in fact they control practically all Japanese economic and financial life. The power of each of these companies rests in one man. Through interlocking stock ownership and intermarriage, there are close relationships among the four.

"The highly pyramided structures permit of prompt mobilization of Japan's resources. Continuation of this system would greatly facilitate a future Tojo's ability to send Japan once more to aggression. Its dissolution is an essential step in the disarmament of Japan.

"The great concentration of wealth in the hands of a few has had an overwhelming influence on the laws of Japan. Its potential power over government was enormous. Democracy would have little opportunity to flourish in such an atmosphere.

"The Supreme Commander's directive makes it impossible for a continuance of a system where four men could determine the form and the direction of the use of Japanese resources Four men have had complete control over natural resources, shipping and banking, and, as a result, the wealth of the families had a potential power over the press and other mediums of publicity. These interests have been so organized that freedom of speech would always be in danger if this system continued to prevail.

"Freedom of opportunity could never be provided to the common man in the atmosphere of monopoly that existed in Japan.

Provides Better Structure

"The execution of the directives from the SCAP should provide Japan with a far sounder economic and financial structure. It will greatly broaden the distribution of income. Instead of almost all of Japanese savings ultimately finding their way to a very few families, they will flow to the many

"A large part of those savings in the past have gone to create uneconomic industries for war purposes, financing expansionist policies abroad and far too frequently, in gross speculation.

"Through the vicious mixture of banking and business under the same control, a highly speculative banking structure has been created. The separation of these functions will permit the creation of a sound banking system with equal access to credit by large and small alike.

"For the first time in Japanese history a worker will not have his chance for a job determined by a few people manipulating an economic system that guaranteed inequality of opportunity.

"Political Democracy and freedom of speech were essential preludes to economic freedom. With the right to vote for people and policies he believes right—with the right free speech—the man in the street now can live in an atmosphere in which his will to work and to use initiative can have full play and

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Korean President Leaves Chungking for Homeland; Against Split Up of Korea

Jiji

CHUNGKING, November 6.—President Kim Koo of the Korean Provisional Government and other Korean independence leaders left here for Korea via Shanghai yesterday. On the eve of their departure, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told some 200 Korean nationalist leaders that China would consult the United States, Russia and Britain regarding full independence for Korea, assuring that he considered that Korean independence would be essential to the peace of East Asia and the world. Before the departure, President Koo stated that his Government could not tolerate any partition of Korea, presumably referring to the 38th parallel dividing' line between the Russian and American occupation forces.

Japanese Carry Out 'Freedom' Directives

Good Start Made, Says Brig. General Thorpe, But Considerable Time Still Needed

The Japanese Government, complying with a Supreme Headquarters directive of October 4, has released 507 political prisoners, dismissed more than 4,000 Japanese police and "protective and surveillance" personnel and has taken a wide variety of other measures to remove restrictions on political, civil and religious liberties, it was disclosed on Wednesday by Brigadier General Elliot R. Thorpe, Chief of Civil Intelligence, SCAP, according to a PRO release the same day.

General Thorpe, listing 33 specific laws, ordinances and regulations which have been abrogated in response to the directive entitled "Removal if Restrictions on Political, Civil and Religious Liberties," announced that good progress has been made but it will be a long time before all provisions of the directive can be carried out.

"I believe," he said, "that we have started off well, but we must not expect to accomplish our aims overnight. It will take considerable time."

General Thorpe listed the following specific steps which the Japanese Government has taken to effect the provisions of the directive:

a. Release of the 507 political offenders, as of October 22, including 39 Allied, neutral and White Russian nationalities freed by the Ministries of Justice, Navy and War.

b. Dismissal of 977 personnel of the Protective and Surveillance Station.

c. Discontinuance of "protection and surveillance" exercised by the Ministry of Justice over 2,026 individuals, whose identity has not been disclosed.

d. Dismissal by the Ministry of Home Affairs of 4,958 personnel of the Police and Peace Preservation Bureau, including police bureau chiefs, special higher police and foreign affairs section chiefs, police inspectors, auxiliary police inspectors, police department chiefs and policemen.

General Thorpe pointed out that, pending Allied review of their cases. 37 so-called political prisoners have been retained in custody on the basis of additional charges such as murder, theft, defamation and other serious offenses. There may be other such cases, he added.

Names of released political prisoners and dismissed Japanese personnel wlli be released later, General Thorpe said.

Huge War Expenses Are Bared by Navy

¥65,709,000,000 Spent Between 1937 and October 25 of This Year

The Navy Ministry, in a statement issued Tuesday, announced that the Navy had spent ¥65,709,000,000 out of its allocation of the extraordinary military expenditures between 1937 and October 25, this year.

The statement said that since 1937, a total of ¥72,284,000,000 extra military budget for the Navy had been granted Imperial permission for defrayment while ¥2,960,000,000 still remained unauthorized. Besides the ¥65,709,000,000 Navy spendings between 1937 and October, this year, a sum of ¥8,600,000,000 has been defrayed for the Munitions Ministry, the remainder in the extra budget being ¥9,535,000,000, the statement added. Considerable funds will have to be spent in the future for carrying out the post-war businesses of the Navy, it was said.

The announcement further stated that expension of operational areas and improvement and construction of warships and new armaments were the reasons for the annual increase of extraordinary military budget for the Navy. In addition to the rise in expenditures for increasing personnel, the Navy naturally spent large sums for the maintenance of existing warships, arms and facilities, construction of new ships and corresponding expansion of necessary establishments and facilities, and construction of air bases.

Affected by Price Rise

On the other hand, the Navy authorities explained, that with the continuation of hostilities, Navy spendings increased in consonance with the rise of general prices and wages. The Navy, however, tried everything possible to check the rising prices by issuing orders at the beginning of each year to fix contract prices below the preceding year's price index. When this was impossible, it was directed that a special permit should be obtained for purchases of materials at high prices. The announcement pointed out that the Navy's cost estimates were so strict that complaints were made by industrialists and this finally led to Parliamentary charges that the Navy was hampering efforts for increased production.

The announcement admitted, however, that all these efforts failed to check the rising cost which was witnessed alongside the general increase of prices.

The statement further disclosed that no annual accounts settlement was made on the extra military budget as the settlement was to be made at the termination of hostilities. Defrayments for respective Navy units and offices, however, settled monthly and the reports have been closely examined by the officials concerned.

While there is a popular clamor for complete stoppage of extra military budget spendings, the Navy authorities believe that for some time or at least till the end of the current fiscal year, handling of the extra budget should be continued as heretofore. Referring to the opinion that the Finance Ministry should maintain strict control over the Army and Navy spendings, the Navy Ministry authorities declared that they were prepared to agree provided it did not hamper smooth execution of postwar readjustment.

Inregularities Admitted

The authorities admitted that there were some uncommendable cases in the disposal of military supplies

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XI Corps Men Give Reasons of Reenlisting In Army; Over 1,500 Make Application

Some of the many reasons prompting American soldiers to reenlist were revealed on November 5 by a survey conducted under XI Corps. Already more than 1,500 volunteers have applied for reenlistment in the corps area, and new applications are being received each day, said PRO on Monday.

Shortly after the recruiting drive was officially launched, GI's from all units began requesting information from Major. Elmer J. Attaway, Recruiting Officer. Most volunteers agreed that the army is the best place for a young man in view of the uncertainty of labor conditions at home.

"Besides," said Technician Fifth Grade Robert C. Gnegy, of Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, a junior accountant, "I think traveling is more of an education than going to school. I'm going to pick the European theater so that I can broaden my experiences and learn about the world. Then when things are settled, I'm going to resume my studies for a Certified Public Accountant."

Some of the men, who were automobile or radio mechanics in the army and civilian life, did not want to lose their skill in trade through possible periods of unemployment and felt that they could add to their knowledge and future earning capacity by remaining in the service. Others, who never had had a trade before, were exploiting the various opportunities offered by the army. Many have received training as cooks, radio and surgical technicians, mechanics and stenographers.

Technician Fifth Grade Clarence S. Edmiston of 3480 Porter Avenue, Ogden, Utah, a surgical technician in the Medical Detachment of Headquarters Company, XI Corps, said. "I would like to continue with my work and pick up more training. I did some emergency treatment on the battlefield for the 43rd Division as a company aid man and hope that some day I may go to Medical School."

When the question of reenlistment furloughs was mentioned there were smiles from all concerned. Corporal J. B. Jameson of Dougherty, Texas, remarked: "Yep, I'd shore like to be home for Christmas."

75 Australian Nurses Set To Arrive in Japan Soon With Occupation Forces

Seventy-five Ausralian nurses will accompany the brigade group which is to form Australia's occupation forces in Japan soon and they will serve the 600 men, according to a Canberra report on Tuesday. Members of the AANWS will not go to Japan, it was revealed. Supplementary hospital assistance will be provided by the AANS orderlies. Army authorities said that none of the commanding officers of the medical list or the hospital matrons has yet been appointed.

Whaling Activities Permitted by Allies

Meat Must Be Marketed as Food—Disposal of All Heroin Is Ordered

In strict conformity with the terms of the International Conventions, the Japanese whaling industry will be allowed to operate except insofar as its activities are not inconsistent with the previous or subsequent directives issued by the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

In this connection, General MacArthur's Headquarters issued a directive on November 3 to the Japanese Government, ordering it to submit statistical, biological and other reports as required under the terms of the International Conventions.

Complete utilization, it is further directed, will be made of the carcass of each whale taken by the Japanese whaling industry and, as far as possible, the meat of the whales will be marketed as food.

The International Conventions with respect to whaling are: (a) Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Geneva on September 24, 1931, (b) Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, and Final Act signed at London on June 8, 1937, and (c) Protocol Amending the Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling signed at London in June, 1937, and Final Act of the Conference signed at London on June 24, 1938.

Ordered to Give Up Heroin

The Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Powers last Friday directed the Japanese Government to dispose of all heroin in this country.

Accordingly, the possession, use, sale, purchase, gift, receipt, distribution or transportation of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride (heroin), and any salt, compound, preparation, or combination thereof were prohibited.

Moreover, the Government was ordered to confiscate, collect, and deliver all heroin into the custody of the U.S. Occupation Forces the place and date of delivery will be designated by the appropriate Army Commanders.

Containing the following information, the Government must promptly furnish a report of the disposal of each stock of heroin to the Allied Headquarters; 1. Owner of heroin, 2. Date of removal and place from which removed, 3. Date and place of final delivery into custody of the United States Forces, 4. Name and title of official transferring custody, and 5. Name, rank, and organization of officer receiving custody of heroin.

To Take Over 2 Houses

The residence and grounds owned by Hisaakira Kano, located at Omori, Tokyo, must be made available for the occupancy of a general office of the Allied Forces, it was directed by the Supreme Allied Headquarters on Sunday.

According to this directive, necessary renovation and repairs must be completed to place the house in condition for occupancy. The residence must be thoroughly cleaned throughout and all utilities made entirely operative prior to occupancy.

Upon being made available, the residence must be equipped throughout with suitable appointments and furnishings for a general officer, and a complete staff of servants provided and made available upon occupancy.

Meanwhile, Viscount Mushakoji's residence and grounds at Shibuya, Tokyo, also will be disposed of for occupancy by noon on November 10 by an Allied general officer.

As to the acquisition of Viscount Mushakoji's residence, the Allied Headquarters issued a directive on Tuesday, stating that no furniture, furnishings or fixtures presently in the resident must be removed until instructions for the disposition have been furnished by a representative of General MacArthur's Headquarters.

Dutch Reveal Offer Given to Indonesians

Van Mook Makes Statement—Proposals Regarded as Far Short of Demands

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 6.—The Government of the Netherlands East Indies trying to restore order in this land wracked by the independence struggle made public a plan for "rapid development of Indonesia as a partner in the kingdom which will be constructed to guarantee self-respect of all member peoples."

Hubertus Van Mook, acting Governor General, disclosed a program presented more than a week ago to the Indonesian Nationalist leaders. He hoped for a speedy return of order to Java so that a roundtable conference might be convened. His statement issued in an atmosphere of growing tension emphasized the new outbreak of street-fighting in Batavia between Indonesian extremists and Dutch troops.

Indonesian leaders reportedly urged Van Mook not to release the document fearing that the proposals far short of the demands would increase the gulf between their people and the Dutch.

Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Indonesia Republic, said the Dutch had no reasonable answer for the difficulties and "know they are unequal to the task of imposing their domination on us," Dr. Soekarno asserted his Indonesian Republic intends to take its place in the United Nations organization.

Van Mook's statement was a reiteration of the previous Dutch offers to grant the Indonesians self-government and independence within the limits of the Dutch Commonwealth, but it was reinforced by assurances of racial equality and full partnership with the Netherlands.

Van Mook said, "The central government of this country will have to be reconstructed by a legal process in such a way that it will consist of a democratic representative body with a substantial majority of Indonesian members and a Council of Ministers under the Governor General as representative of the crown." He promised to bring to justice all who collaborated with the Japanese.

SHIDEHARA LEAVES TOKYO

In order to attend an economic meeting to be sponsored by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry on Wednesday, Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara left for the Kansai district by the 7.10 p.m. train on Tuesday, accompanied by Sankuro Ogasawara, Commerce and Industry Minister, Daizaburo Tsugita, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and Tatsuo Kawai, President of the Board of Information.

Arriving in Osaka at 8 a.m. Wednesday, the Prime Minister and his party will attend the meeting from 9:30 a.m. After spending the night in Kyoto, they will visit the Atsuta Shrine on November 8 and are expected to return to the capital the same day, leaving Nagoya at 1:30 p.m.

Forced Laborers Return

Jiji

LONDON, November 6.—The Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced that of 73,502 forced laborers whom the Japanese sent to build the Siam-Burma supply railway line, 12,269 returned. Known dead were listed at 24,490.

2 Vice-Ministers, Others Will Report Selves Soon Before SE Asia Command

The presence of former Foreign Vice-Ministers Shunichi Matsumoto and Renzo Sawada, Direct Major General Katakura, General Iwakuro, Lieutenant Colonel Fujiwara, former head of the Fujiwara Kikan, as well as S. A. Ayer, former Publicity and Propaganda Minister under Subhas Chandra Bose of the now defunct Provisional Government of Free India, is required by the Southeast Asia Command for the Allied Forces it was directed by General MacArthur's Headquarters on Tuesday. It is further directed that these people will be prepared to depart from Tokyo on or about November 12 for the designated departure.

Trial of 3 Japanese Is Resumed in Delhi

Officers Are Accused of Waging War on Britain—Charged of Murder

The trial of the three officers of the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army was resumed at New Delhi on Tuesday, according to a London report.

The chief prosecution witness, Lieutenant Nah, said he took over the administration of the puppet army at Rangoon when it numbered about 30,000. He produced a document alleged to have been signed by one of the three about an organization for sabotage in the Allied lines, and he quoted orders signed by the leader of the movement, Chandra Bose, promising a reward for capturing or killing Allied troops.

Two people were killed in Madras Tuesday when the police were reported to have fired during a demonstration in connection with the trial.

The three accused are charged with waging war against the King. In addition, one of them faces the charge of murder on four counts, while the others are charged with abetment of murder.

When the trial began before the general court martial on Monday, the prosecution described how tortures were inflicted on Indian prisoners of war who refused to join the organization.

Young Filipino Testifies

At the trial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, a 13-year old Filipino girl told how her father and mother were both killed by the Japanese and how with nowhere to go, she had spent a night by her mother's dead body, according to a London report on Tuesday. She said she bore 38 scars from fragments of a Japanese grenade.

Another witness described the beheading of 100 civilians in the notorious fortress prison in Manila and said thousands perished when the Japanese scattered petrol on the fort and set it on fire.

Crown Prince Back in Tokyo

His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akihito Tsugu, who is in the sixth grade in the elementary course at the Peers' School and who had been evacuated to Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture, with his schoolmates, returned to the capital at 1:50 p.m. Wednesday, accompanied by His Imperial Highness Prince Masahito Yoshi and many other pupils. The Crown Prince will reside in the Akasaka Detached Palace in the future.

Rice Crop Reported Lowest in 36 Years; Big Shortage of 21,898,050 Koku Expected

The actual rice crop for this year will be 46,611,950 koku according to an estimate made on September 20 it was announced by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Tuesday. This figure is 11,946,898 koku or 20.4 per cent less than the actual crop for last year, and 14,132,812 koku or 23.3 per cent less than the average actual crop for the previous five years. It is the first time in 36 years that the rice crop total of Japan has fallen less than 50,000,000 koku.

The above estimate was made after taking into consideration the damage caused in many parts of the country by the typhoon of September 17 and 18, but as more storms and floods followed later, it is expected that the actual crop will be further reduced.

The total area planted to rice in the present year was 2,894,21.5 chobu, showing a decrease of 85,166.2 chobu or 2.9 per cent, compared with last year. This decrease was caused by the conversion of rice fields into sweet potato lands and those for military use.

Since the time of rice planting, the temperature has been generally low, and the growth of the plants was much hampered. Moreover, although between the end of June and the first half of July, the temperature was high and plant growth satisfactory, low temperature prevailed soon afterward and further hindered the growth. Consequently, the crop was poor in the Hokkaido, Tohoku and Hokuriku districts, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry explained. In the districts west of Kanto, plant growth was generally satisfactory, due to ideal weather conditions since the latter part of July, and thus a normal crop was obtained in those districts.

But the typhoons that visited the country on September 17 and 18 caused considerable damage to the rice crop in the West Kinki district. Also the shortage of fertilizer and labor contributed to the decrease of the crop.

The actual rice crop was 60,718,768 koku in 1940, 54,966,854 koku in 1941, 66,662,847 koku in 1942, 62,816,490 koku in 1943, 58,558 848 koku in 1944, the average for those five years being 60,744,761 koku.

With the actual crop announced as 46,611,950 koku, the rice shortage for the 1946-47 rice year will total 21,898,050 koku.

Molotov Censures Secrecy on Atoms

Says Discovery Must Not Be Used for Oppression, Power Politics

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 6.—Russian Foreign Commissar V.M. Molotov voiced dissatisfaction with the state of negotiations for the Allied control of Japan in a broadcast of the Moscow address and expressed Soviet disapproval of the secrecy on atomic energy.

He declared that the atomic discovery must not be used for either oppressions or power politics.

Mr. Molotov in opening Russia's observance of the 28th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution declared. "There ought to be no secrecy" on the atomic subject and added that atomic energy had yet to prove its value in preventing aggression or in the cause of peace.

He told the Russians, "We shall have atomic energy and much else besides."

The Soviet Monitor's version of Molotov's remarks was that the liberation of China is of the greatest importance to the world. "It is thus clear that the Soviet Union considers most important the negotiation of control of all the Allies over Japan. In this question no satisfactory results have yet emerged, but the importance of satisfactory results in clear to all.",

The Soviet Monitor quoted Molotov, "After victory some people abroad are exerting efforts in the support of policy of imperialism." In this connection he mentioned the discovery of the atomic bomb and added, "At the present time there cannot exist any large-scale technical secret which could remain the property of a single country or any small circles of states."

Rush Atomic Control Bill

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 6.—The House Military Committee urged Congress to proceed quickly with the atomic energy control legislation and leave "international problems" for later settlement. In a final report the Committee asserted the legislation it approved last week is "entirely neutral on international issues with which so many people are now concerned" The Committee previously proposed a control commission on domestic development research of atomic energy.

MACARTHUR'S VIEW GIVEN

Says Opposition to Merger Was 'Greatest Mistake'

Kyodo

NEW YORK (AP), November 5.—General Douglas MacArthur was quoted by General George C. Kenney as having said two years ago that his opposition in 1932 to the unification of the armed forces was the "greatest mistake of my military career."

General Kenney said that when General MacArthur was overall commander of the Army, Navy and Air forces in New Guinea, he sought General MacArthur's views regarding the setup, and the General replied, "It's the only way."

Speaking of General MacArthur's opposition to the unification in 1932, General Kenney said, "That is no reflection on MacArthur. He changed his mind. Lot of us have changed our minds since 1932."

WEDEMEYER VISITS TOKYO

Commander in China Calls on MacArthur's Headquarters Here

Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, arrived in Tokyo from Honolulu on November 5 and called on General MacArthur's Headquarters, according to the Jiji.

An Associated Press report from San Francisco on Monday said that a United States military mission of at least 2,500 men presumably to be headed by Lieutenant General Wedemeyer will help China reorganize her ground, air and naval forces. The AP quoted what it called an authoritative American spokesman saying the project already has been approved in Washington.

The news agency stated the mission would be in existence for five years and would advise the Chinese on standardization of equipment and on the whittling down of their present unwieldy ground troops.

Tedder Visits U.S.

Jiji

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder of the Royal Air Force, and former Deputy Supreme Commander in Europe, will arrive here today for a three-day visit. He will tour the country as guest of General George C. Marshall, Chief of the

U.S. Wants No Part In China Hostilities

Unofficial Reports Say Marines in North May Go Home by December 5

Kyodo

CHUGKING (AP), November 6.—Unofficial Tientsin reports said that American Marines "sitting precariously atop' seething North China will go home probably by December 5 leaving China's scrapping Communists and Government forces to make their own peace or fight their own war.

Pessimists expect the lid to blow off any moment and there was increasing evidence that the American military leaders are concerned about the possible of an all-out civil war.

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer flew to Peiping to confer with the field commanders. He reportedly is informing them of the official War Department policy that American forces take no active role in China's internal strife.

Reports from Yenan said that the Chinese Reds are proceeding full steam ahead with plans for an all-out civil strife if current peace talks in Chungking fail. Communists are reportedly besieging Yencheng, 160 miles northwest of Shanghai. An official dispatch said that the Communists fought their way inside Kweisui.

Some Tientsin observers expect the civil war in full fur by January and if the Americans remain in the trouble zones they say how can they expect to avoid troubles.

Anti-Zaibatsu Move Clarified by Kramer

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be rewarded.

"The world's great industrial progress came only after these rights were given to man. Under these conditions the future of Japanese industry and commerce would offer a far brighter hope than would ever have been possible under the modern feudal system.

"Japan has been noted for its cartel arrangements, its monopolistic practices, its tight economic control. These policies have benefited the few, permitted the creation of an industrial war machine of major proportions, built an artificial economy, disrupted world trade.

"Elimination of all practices that lead to monopoly will create a natural economy that will permit the fullest development of Japanese industry in the interest of the growth of peaceful and democratic force.

"The elimination of the members of the four families from all positions of influence removes a group of people who gave their consent to the jingoistic Japanese policies.

"The dissolution of the four companies is only a first step. Subsidiaries of these companies are, of themselves, 'Zaibatsu.' They and others will be dissolved. While this is only a first step, it is a big one and a healthy one.

"Every act of the commission will be under complete control by SCAP and all personnel appointed by the commission will be individually approved before appointment."

Huge War Expenses Are Bared by Navy

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and determination of contracts at the end of the war. In order to rectify the wrongs, the Navy has ordered close examination of the account settlements, and established a special investigation organ headed by an intendant Vice-Admiral to examine to what extent the construction of the ships and arms ordered by the Navy had progressed at the end of the war. Justice authorities have been carrying on close investigations into suspected cases of embezzlement of official funds and properties and so far more than 2,000 men have been taken into custody, the statement added.

Meanwhile, it is expected that a bill for terminating the defrayment of the extra military budget at the close of March, next year, will be submitted to the forthcoming Diet session and the whole budget will be transferred to the Finance Ministry at an early date.

	Balance	Remainder of the budget authorized by the Emperor	Unauthorized budget
Army	11,260	960	10,300
Navy	9.535	6.575	2.960
Total	20.795	7.535	13,260
Munitions Ministry ..	3.310	unknown	3,310
Grand total	18,570	7.535	16.570

McNutt Leaving for P.I.

Jiji

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner of the Philippines, after calling on the White House yesterday, stated that he planned to go to the Philippines after November 15. He discussed the Philippine problems with President Truman for more than half an hour. It was also disclosed that President Sergio Osmeña of the Philippines will probably leave for the islands a few days before Mr. McNutt's departure from Washington.

American Army in China Not Clashing With Reds, White House Declares

The White House on November 6 issued an official denial of reports from Chinese Communists that the American forces in China had taken part in operations against the Communist troops with the Chinese Central Government army, according to a Washington report. The Chinese Minister of Information claimed that the Chinese Communists were trying to forment hatred between the Chinese and Americans and to provoke alarm in America for the recall of United States troops in China. A London report said that Undersecretary McNeil for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons described the situation in China as tense.

Ickes Bares Dearth Of Petroleum in U.S.

America Will Turn to Foreign Sources for More Oil Needs, He Declares

Jiji

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Secretary of Interior, Harold Ickes said yesterday that President Truman's assertion of United States jurisdiction over oil resources of its adjacent submerged lands of the continental shelf is one of the nation's greatest advances.

Secretary Ickes declared the continental shelf adjacent to the coasts of the United States and Alaska may well be the site of the United States' last totally assured great domestic source of petroleum: "Our greatness as a nation depends upon our industrial potential. This is what enabled us to win the most terrible war in the history of the world." Every economic nation's industrial capacity is primarily based upon its supplies of coal, iron and oil, he pointed out.

"Fortunately, nature provided our nation with huge quantities of coal and large deposits of iron ore. Although the war cost us heavily in our heritage of minerals, the United States still has most of its coal supplies intact although some kinds of coal are running short. We still have a generous supply of iron ores although some of our richest deposits will not last long if the present rate of use continues.

"Of the three most important contributors to our industrial greatness and to the foundation of our position as a world Power, we are probably most lacking in petroleum.

"Additional discoveries of petroleum will be made in the continental United States. . . Our probed reserves of petroleum are now about 14 times our annual wartime production.

"There undoubtedly remain large areas of the world which may contribute to our normal petroleum needs for a long time. We must and will turn to these foreign sources for more and more of our oil needs.

"Regardless of how much oil remains untapped elsewhere in the world, national interest of the United States requires that we should have available at home within easy reach a supply of oil sufficient to care for this nation's needs in any future emergency.

"It is my belief that the continental shelf offers an opportunity to the nation to develop for itself great strategic reserves of oil. Anyone who would jeopardize development of this resource is contributing to eventual suicide of our nation as a world Power."

Secretary Ickes stated the Interior Department geologists and engineers had been working on the problem of underwater oil resources for more than 15 years and that geophysicists had for four years been developing methods of exploring for favorable prospecting sites in submerged areas.

Mr. Ickes first discussed with President Roosevelt several years ago the proposal that the United States assert its jurisdiction over the shelf adjacent to its territory. The idea was eventually approved by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman, as well as Cordell Hull, Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and James F. Byrnes.

New Fads in U.S.

Women's stocking that would not run, men' pants that would not get shiny and fountain pens carrying two years supply of ink are among the 2,300 improvements developed since the war, according to a report issued by the U.S. Senate Military Affairs sub-committee in Washington on Monday. Some of the other postwar wonders are shrink-proof clothing and pants with permanent crease, dresses with spun yarns and pastel colored glass kitchen sinks.

Nippon Troops Disarmed

Jiji

LONDON, November 6.—Disarming of the Japanese forces in China has been practically completed, the undersecretary of the Foreign Office revealed yesterday in the House of Commons. He stated that United States troops have been landed at a number of points in North China to facilitate the disarming.

2 Political Groups To Form One Party

New Organ to Include Nakajima-Machida Faction—Platform Decided

With a complete accord of opinion reached with the Nakajima-Machida Union Group of the Dai-Nippon Seiji Kai, now defunct, the Research Association for Construction of New Japan decided on Tuesday to merge with the former faction, states Kyodo.

The Research Association is a new political party composed of former members of the Japan Political Association who have held Lower House membership more than three times. The Nakajima-Machida Union Group, meanwhile, is a faction also composed of the former members of the Japan Political Association rallying under Chikuhei Nakajima, President of the Nakajima Aircraft Production Company and former Commerce and Industry Minister, and Chuji Machida, veteran M.P. who held many ministerial posts.

The proposed new party to be established with the amalgamation of the two factions aims to organize a group of active members interested in reconstruction of a new Japan and to free itself from factional blocs.

Meanwhile, the Research Association has proposed in its platform support of the Tenno system, strengthening of responsible Parliamentary politics on the basis of public support, promotion of the cultural and moral standard of the nation, elimination of militarism and communism and political and economic autonomy.

Socialists Shift Office

With its Diet members increased to 15, the Social Democratic Party of Japan on Tuesday submitted a report to the secretariat of the House of Representatives designating the party as a House Relations organization, states Kyodo.

The party shifted the office of its House Relations committee from the Kuramae Kogyo Kaikan to the House of Representatives and called the first meeting of the central executive committee on Wednesday.

The committee includes Jiichiro Matsumoto, Jotaro Kawakami, Motojiro Sugiyama, Suehiro Nishio, Chozaburo Mizutani, Mitsui Kono, Kiyooto Kawamata, Rikizo Hirano, Shoichi Miyake, Shoichi Maekawa, Yonosuke Kikuchi, Kiyoomi Taman, Tsunekichi Yamazaki, Kiyoshi Masaki and Masaru Sakamoto.

Radicals Hold Rally

A grand rally was held by the Radical Party of Japan at the Hibiya Public Hall at 8:30 a.m. Tuesday, attended by some 1,500 representatives from all over Japan, reports the Mainichi.

On the occasion, the declaration, platform, and the urgent policies of the Party were decided by the Chairman of the central Committee, Tomiji Manabe and Vice-Presidents Kiichi Yamamoto and Sadaji Kitamura.

The resolution demanding the establishment of a people's court to cross-examine war criminals, the improvement of the unfair distribution system along with the rationing of three "go" of rice per person a day and the use of vacant buildings to shelter raid victims, was unanimously approved.

Following the rally, Mr. Manabe and others called upon the Prime Minister and newspaper correspondents of the Allied Nations, and, presenting the resolution demanded the immediate enforcement of the proposals contained therein.

NEW PART PLANS BARED

Support for MacArthur's Policies Included in Platform

The eight-point platform decided by the New Japan Construction Party was revealed to the Nippon Times on Monday by Shichiro Kamino, chairman of the preparatory committee of the party.

The eight points are, (1) eradication of privileged and upper classes, (2) a national movement to make pleas to the Allied forces, to save the people of Japan from starvation, (3) construction of a new Japan by youths and elimination of formalism, (4) renovation and simplification of the national structure and enhancement of the freedom of the people, (5) the return of wartime profits and the safeguarding of the people's livelihood, (6) eradication of feudalistic and bureaucratic administration and improvement of insularity, (7) enlightenment of the people through democratic principles and the encouragement of women's education, (8) wholesale support of the strong policies of General Douglas MacArthur.

A lecture meeting sponsored by the party is scheduled to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 10 a.m. on November 25. In the course of the meeting, Mr. Kamino, some others of the party and student delegates representing the public speech groups of eight Japanese universities will deliver addresses on the subjects of the internal reform of Japan and support of the policies of General MacArthur's Headquarters toward Japan.

Hungarian Conservatives Likely to Grasp Victory In the General Election

Kyodo

BUDAPEST (AP), November 6.—Early returns indicate that the moderately conservative small-holders party will win a sweeping victory over Hungary's left-wing Social Democrats and Communists in the first general elections held in Russian-occupied eastern Europe since the war's end. The small-holders victory undoubtedly will result in the formation of a new government. There is every evidence that the elections are conducted in complete freedom with only a few instances of violence. Therefore, it appeared that Hungary has removed one of the obstacles delaying full recognition by the United States and Britain.

B-29's Will Again Try Non-Stop Record Hop

Flight to Be From Hokkaido To Either Puerto Rico Or Batista, Cuba

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 5.—The United States Army Air Force spokesman said on November 3 that plans are underway for another endurance test for B-29 superfortresses attempt to break the world's record for non-stop distance flight.

Four superforts which completed the first non-stop flight from Japan to Washington D.C. on the night of November 1 covered 6,544 miles. The record is 7,158 miles, set in 1938 by two British planes flying from Ismelia, Egypt, to Port Darwin, Australia.

The next B-29 venture will be an attempt to fly from Hokkaido, northernmost Japanese home island, to Puerto Rico (8,088 miles) or Batista, Cuba, (7,693 miles). No date has been set for the flight.

Complete Transpacific Hop

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Four Super Fortresses arrived at the National Airport on November 1 night after making a 6,553 mile non-stop flight from Hokkaido, Japan. The first of the giant B-29's to land made an unofficial flight time of 27 hours, 34 minutes.

The four planes left Hokkaido on October 31 at 2009 GMT and arrived in Washington on November 1 at 2338 GMT. Each aircraft carried 10,580 gallons of gasoline at the take-off in Japan.

The flight was led by Brigadier-General Francis A. Armstrong, Jr., Commander of the 20th Air Force, The War Department said the bombers flew the great circle route across the Pacific via Attu to Kodiak, Sitka, Port St. John, Winnipeg and Detroit.

The planes flew 50 miles apart. All four landed within 33 minutes and without incident except for the second plane whose tires blew out near the end of the landing run.

This was the Army's second attempt to make the Japan-Washington flight non-stop—the first attempt led by Lieutenant-General Barney Giles fell short because of adverse winds which made it necessary to land at Chicago to refuel.

Lieutenant-General Ira C. Eaker, Deputy Commander of the American Air Forces, was on hand to greet the airmen. General Eaker said the flight was "primarily for the purpose of pioneering the new great circle route."

2 Nations Ratify Charter

Jiji

NEW YORK, November 6.—The Uruguayan Senate ratified the United Nations Charter on November 2, according to a Montevideo report. It also said that the International Court of Justice and other treaties adopted at the San Francisco United Nations Conference were also ratified. A Caracas dispatch reported that Venezuela's new revolutionary junta ratified the charter and the International Court on November 2.

Nazi Judiciary Abolished

Jiji

BERLIN, November 5.—The Allied Control Council on November 3 formally abolished the Nazi judicial system and reorganized the German courts on the basis of the 1877 Judiciary Law. The council reestablished the police of the country and superior courts and provided for their de-nazification and denied them jurisdiction over the occupation forces.

Japanese Proposal

Following is the text of the Japanese proposal:

The firms of Mitsui Honsha, Yasuda Hozensha, Sumitomo Honsha, and Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsubishi Honsha, hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Companies", have been holding conversations with the Minister of Finance with a view to voluntary dissolution in accordance with the desires of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The following plan is proposed for your approval to govern the dissolution of these firms and such other firms of similar character as may volunteer for dissolution:

1. a. The Holding Companies will transfer to a Holding Company Liquidation Commission all securities owned by them and all other evidences of ownership or control of any interest in any firm, corporation or other enterprise.

b. The Holding Companies will cease to exercise direction or control, either directly or indirectly, of all financial, industrial, commercial or non-commercial enterprises whose securities they own or of which they hold any other evidences of ownership or control.

c. The directors and auditors of the Holding Companies will resign all offices held by them in such Holding Companies immediately after the transfer of the securities and other evidences of ownership referred to in paragraph 1a of this Memorandum and cease forthwith to exercise any influence either directly or indirectly, in the management or policies of the Holding Companies effected by this dissolution.

d. All members of the Mitsui, Yasuda, Sumitomo and Iwasaki families will immediately resign all offices held by them in any financial, commercial, non-commercial, or industrial enterprises and cease forthwith to exercise any influence, either directly or indirectly, in the management or policies of the enterprises affected by this dissolution.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will establish a Holding Company Liquidation Commission whose functions among others, shall be:

a. To proceed with the liquidation of all property transferred to it by the Holding Companies as rapidly as feasible.

b. To issue receipts to the Holding Companies in exchange for such transferred property. Such receipts will be non-negotiable, non-transferable and ineligible for use as collateral.

c. Pending the final disposition of the transferred property, to exercise the voting rights incident thereto, but only to the extent necessary to insure proper methods of accounting and reporting and to accomplish changes in management, corporate practises and such other changes as are specifically desired by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

d. To redeem such receipts, upon the final liquidation of the transferred property, by delivery to the holders thereof, bonds of the Imperial Japanese Government, which bonds shall mature not less than ten years from the date of delivery and shall be nonnegotiable, nontransferable except by inheritance, and ineligible for use as collateral, except as the Holding Company Liquidation Commission may determine. Such exceptions will be limited to such matters as payment of taxes, death duties and comparable purposes. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission will be empowered to deliver negotiable bonds to small shareholders n the Holding Companies in redemption of their portionate interest in such receipts in the event that such action is considered desirable by the Commission. The face value of the bonds given in redemption of the receipts shall not be in excess of the net proceeds derived in liquidation of the property transferred to it by the Holding Companies.

e. To protect the interests of small shareholders.

f. Determination of operating questions arising in the normal course of business of the holding companies such as disposition of funds received and payment of taxes and other debts.

3. When the securities, or other property transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission are offered for sale, preference to purchase will be given to employees of the companies involved, and in the case of corporate shares the number of such shares that may be purchased by any single purchaser will be limited in order to insure maximum democratization of ownership.

4. Neither the Holding Companies nor any member of the Mitsui, Yasuda, Sumitomo or Iwasaki families will purchase or otherwise acquire title or ownership of, or any interest in, any of the transferred property when it is offered for sale by the Holding Company Liquidation Commission.

5. The books, records, accounts and meetings of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission will be open to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers at all times and all acts of such Commission will be subject to his approval or review.

6. Nominees for membership on the Holding Company Liquidation Commission will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for his approval before appointment. At any time the Supreme Commander may appoint his own nominees to membership on such Commission.

7. Immediately subsequent to the time of the transfer to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission of the securities and other evidence of ownership and control, proceedings will be commenced for the dissolution of the Holding Companies.

8. The dissolution of the Holding Companies will be under the supervision of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission and the Commission, with the consent of the Supreme Commander, will be authorized to draw upon the assets of such companies in its possession to meet the debts of the companies, in event such companies do not have sufficient other assets to pay their creditors.

9. With the permission of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the bonds mentioned in paragraph 2d hereof, or any part thereof, may be delivered directly to the shareholers of the Holding Companies by the Holding Company Liquidation Commission in amounts proportionate to their various interests therein, in event the dissolution of such Holding Companies is completed before such bonds or any part thereof, are issued and distributed.

The foregoing plan will be declared in immediate effect upon approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Power.

Allied Directive

The plan submitted by the Japanese Government has ben approved by the Supreme Commander in the following communication:

1. Receipt of the proposed plan for the dissolution of Mitsui Honsha, Yasuda Hozensha, Sumitomo Honsha and Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsubishi Honsha is acknowledged.

2. The plan proposed therein is approved in general and the Imperial Japanese Government will immediately proceed to effectuate it. No disposition of any property transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission will be made without the prior approval of the Supreme Commander. You will submit the legislation through which the Holding Company Liquidation Commission will be created to the Supreme Commander for approval. It should be clearly understood that full freedom of action is retained by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to elaborate or modify the proposed plan at any time and to supervise and review its execution.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will immediately take such steps as are necessary effectually to prohibit the sale, gift, assignment or transfer of any moveable or immoveable property, including securities and other evidences of ownership, indebtedness or control by Mitsui Honsha, Yasuda Hozensha, Sumitomo Honsha and Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsubishi Honsha and the members of the Mitsui, Iwasaki, Yasuda and Sumitomo families, or by any person acting on their behalf.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will deliver to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, within fifteen days of the receipt of this memorandum, a report listing:

a. All moveable or immoveable property, securities and other evidences of ownership, indebtedness and control in which the members of the Mitsui, Iwasaki. Yasuda and Sumitomo families had any right, title or interest as of November 1st, 1945.

b. All transactions involving moveable or immoveable property, including securities and other evidences of ownership, indebtedness and control by any member of the Mitsui, Iwasaki, Yasuda and Sumitomo families since January 1st, 1945.

5. It is the intention of the Supreme Commander to dissolve the private industrial. commercial, financial and agricultural combines in Japan, and to eliminate undesirable interlocking directorates and undesirable inter-corporate security ownership so as to:

a. Permit a wider distribution of income and of ownership of the means of production and trade.

b. Encourage the development within Japan of economic ways and institutions of a type that will contribute to the growth of peaceful and democratic forces. The plan proposed by the Imperial Japanese Government in the memorandum referred to in paragraph 1 above will be considered only as a preliminary step toward these objectives.

6. Accordingly, the Imperial Japanese Government will promptly present for approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

a. Plans for the dissolution of industrial, commercial, financial and agricultural combines in addition to those mentioned in the communication acknowledged in Paragraphs 1 hereof.

b. Its program to abrogate all legislative or administrative measures which create, foster or tend to strengthen private monopoly.

c. Its program for the enactment of such laws as will eliminate and prevent private monopoly and restraint of trade, undesirable interlocking directorates, undesirable intercorporate security ownership and the segregation of Banking from commerce, industry and agriculture and as will provide equal opportunity to firms and individuals to compete in industry, commerce, finance and agriculture on a democratic basis.

7. The Imperial Japanese Government will immediately take such steps as are necessary effectually to terminate and prohibit Japanese participation in private international cartels or other restrictive private international contracts or arrangements.

8. Acknowledgement of the receipt of this memorandum is directed.

Sudden Illness Fatal To Noted Missionary

James F. Gressitt, En Route to America, Succumbs Near Atsugi on Monday

James Fullerton Gressitt, 62, well known in Christian missionary circles of Japan for his long and devoted service, passed away at 4:45 a.m. on November 5, after a brief illness at the 128th Station Hospital near Atsugi.

He had started from his Tokyo home on his return trip to America and was awaiting transportation near Atsugi when he was suddenly taken ill and later succumbed to heart trouble and other serious complications. Cremation was attended to by his son, Lieutenant Linsley Gressitt of the U. S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2 with headquarters at Guam, and temporarily with the staff of the U.S. 5th Fleet, who is expecting to return to his work at Lingnan University at Canton, China.

The farewell service for all friends will be held on Sunday, November 11, at 2 p.m., at the Fujmi-cho Church near Iidabashi Station (on the Kudan side).

Mr. Gressitt's surviving relatives include his three children, Florence, now in Oakland, California, Mrs. Felicia Gressitt Bock of New York and Dr. Linsley Gressitt.

Coming to Japan in 1907 as an accredited missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Society, the late Mr. Gressitt served faithfully for 38 years, remaining through all the years of the war after the other representatives had been called back, to look after the interests of the Mission and to comfort and advise his many Japanese students and friends, even though his invalid wife and daughter were awaiting him in California. He always hoped that both America and Japan would waken to the waste and folly of war and that peace would return to the two countries which he loved so sincerely.

In all his Christian work, first in Kyoto, then in Tokyo at Duncan Academy and later at Misaki Tabaernacle, Kanda, and at Kwanto Gakuin, Yokohama, he was ably assisted by his wife, Edna Linsley Gressitt, until her return to America shortly before the war.

Besides teaching and evangelistic work, the late Mr. Gressitt carried on activities in many other lines. Since March, 1937, he had been closely connected with the Christian Youth Guidance Association, serving as Chairman of the Board of Trustees until his death. He was an accomplished translator of Japanese into English, a special admirer of Japanese art, and an astronomer of no mean merit, having his own telescope in his garden.

The late Mr. Gressitt left his home in Setagaya, Tokyo, on October 15 for Atsugi on the first lap of his return trip to America, fully expecting to come back to Tokyo by next spring to resume his work which was somewhat interrupted during the war.

Pauley Reaches Honolulu

Jiji

HONOLULU, November 6.—The vanguard of five delegates of the Allied Reparations Commission arrived here on November 4 and they are expected to reach Tokyo early this week under the leadership of Edwin Pauley.

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Radical Change Seen In Publishing World

Books on American Thought And Ideas Slated to Appear In Near Future

Books on American thought and ideas will shortly appear, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi, which says that these books will be a great aid to the people in adjusting their minds to the new situation which has arisen in the country.

Such books which are in sight are not large in number, due to the fact that book-writers have yet to complete the adjustment of their minds and that the Publication Association, made up of all principal publishing companies in the country, which has recently changed its name, has not perfected its structure yet.

Among the more important of the books which are expected to come out within the year and early next year are "A Guide to Reconstruction of Life" by Toyohiko Kagawa, "Ideal of the New Political Structure" by Ichiro Hatoyama, and "Restart of Agricultural Japan" by Count Yoriyasu Arima, all of which will be in a series, and books on American thought and ideas, especially on American philosophy whose introduction into Japan is expected to be an aid to the enlightenment of the Japanese. Among the latter books are translations of books of Dr. John Dewey, which will be on sale very shortly.

Many publishers are pushing preparations for the publication of English and Chinese dictionaries, English conversation books, and others, in view of the growing demand of the people for such books.

Contrary to general expectations, novels dealing with subjects fit for new Japan are very slow in appearing. The reason for this seems to be that novelists have yet to attune their minds to the new situation.

In this connection there were about 170 publishing companies at the beginning of the war. When the war ended about 60 per cent of them were in the field. From July this year till September the Publication Association received orders for a total of 1,200 kinds of books. The majority of these books dealt with the war or were concerned with questions like that of the extension of wartime productivity. The new situation requires a drastic change in the orders for these books which are in the hands of the association.

Before the war there were 1,200 kinds of magazines in Japan. As the war progressed many of them ceased to appear due to the shortage of printing paper and the damage done by air raids to printing equipment.

An estimate puts the number of magazines which will continue publication at 300. New magazines, including the Shinsei (New Life) have already appeared. Many magazines, which did not appear during the war, have resumed publication. Chief among these magazines are the Chuo Koron (Central Review), the Kaizo (Reconstruction) and the Bungei Shunju.

Some of the magazines which were popular during the war will appear under new names. The Wakazakura will appear as the Juveniles' Club, the Kaigun (Navy) as the Children's Pictorial, the Sensen Bunko (Front Library) as the Nippon, the Nippon and Germany as the Japan and America, and the Military Affairs and Technique as the Peace Industries.

The increased activity of the publishing world is explained by tht fact that there is a prospect of an increase in the amount of printing paper which will be available to publishing companies through the Publication Association.

At the moment 2,000,000 pounds of printing paper are available for use by magazine and book publishers. As the industrial conversion progresses and as the means of transportation are restored, an additional 2,000,000 pounds may be expected to be made available to the publishing world.

The Publication Association would assign 60 per cent of the anticipated 4,000,000 pounds of printing paper to magazine publishers and 40 per cent to book publishers. The business results of individual publishers in the past will be taken into consideration in determining what amount of printing paper each should receive.

The association will take steps designed to check the tendency toward the publication of magazines and books only for profit's sake.

A plan contemplated by the association calls for the establishment of a committee for the determination of quotas of printing paper, made up of four separate groups of men, representatives of publishing companies, men chosen by the Government, men chosen from among scholars and men of experience, and men chosen by the association.

Sports Daily to Be Published

Japan's first all-sports daily will soon be published in Tokyo: Nobuyuki Akiyama, former Domei sports editor, Masato Morozumi, former Yomiuri-Hochi sports editor, and other experts in the field will become editorial members of an all-sports sheet.

Everything Rosy at Press Censor's Office As Pint-Sized Gloom-Chaser Busy on Job

By KAY TATEISHI

A ray of genuine sunshine in the press censor's office, situated on second floor of the Shisei-Kaikan which houses the Kyodo (former Domei) News Agency, is a bundle of glowing personality named "Spike." He is a tiny fellow who proudly attends to his assignments in an oversize khaki outfit sheared down to fit his underslung chassis.

"Spike," or Koichi Fukada as his parents christened him, according to Captain Arthur Smith, was first spotted by Lieut.-Commander Fred S. Peters in late September. Lieut.-Commander Peters, then in charge of the office under Colonel Donald D. Hoover, and now back home, had been in search for an efficient copy-boy for some time. The Lieut-Commander was attracted by a cute little rascal with a Domei arm-band pinned to his thread-bare sleeve, clatter in and out of the office in his wooden clogs on daily routine. Occasionally the tiny guy would very considerately hustle up some hot tea for the fellows to sort of kill the monotony of duty and responsibility. At times he would loiter on his way out and curiously finger a vacated typewriter, employing the Columbus style of "hunt and land." His amiability and warmth atomized everyone in the office so Lieut.-Commander Peters asked a Domei editor if the lad would not like to work for them. The request was conveyed to Koichi who willingly consented.

So little Koichi Fukuda, who stands a little over three feet and who until August 15 thought the Americans were going to exterminate his people, has been working for the Allied services for almost a month. And he loves it because the fellows all treat him "swell," a word he stumbles over whenever he tries to pronounce it.

The first Sunday after his "adoption," he reported as usual for work. The fellows in the censor's office were curious as to why, when he was distinctly told that he could take Sundays off, "Spike," lowered his head, gently kicked his foot back and forth in a guilty manner and sheepishly said, "it's very pleasant here."

Captain Smith, now in charge of the office, said with a warm smile, "At times it gets pretty gloomy in here but 'Spike' always comes to the rescue."

"'Spike' is an alert little devil," Captain Smith continued, "and he's indispensable as a copy-boy. He learns things fast, too."

Shortly after "Spike" joined the press censor's office the fellows decided his mustard green uniform was unbecoming so they searched high and low and finally got him a discarded khaki outfit. But it was large enough to house Man Mountain Dean or Dewaminato (behemoth Japanese wrestler). Under the prevailing circumstances, however, that was easily solved. They had it trimmed and scissored with instruments at hand to fit him like a gunny sack. He wears this priceless outfit like his honorable ancestors would—that is, sleeves tucked up and his trousers neatly folded over at several places in the waist. He sports a big Japanese canvas belt to keep his pants up. His hat, a khaki sports cap, is three sizes too big but thanks to his Dumbo-size ears it arches on his closely-cropped round head with room to spare. He still wears his geta (wooden clogs) and faithfully wraps his gaiters a la Japanese style around his tiny legs.

Introducing 'Spike,' copy boy extraordinary, at Captain Arthur Smith's office.

When he first entered the outfit, "Spike" didn't know a word of English. Now he has a smattering of conversational English and occasionally fires back at you with a GI tongue-twister that floors you. Thank goodness, he still hasn't mastered "Snafu"!

Raid Victims Here March To Premier's Residence, Demand Government Aid

Following the first grand rally sponsored by the All-Nation Raid Victims League held at 1 p.m. Sunday at the open square in front of the Zoological Garden at Ueno, all the participants marched to the Prime Minister's official residence, reports the Mainichi. They presented a resolution demanding the special distribution of clothing and other necessities, the construction of houses for war sufferers, the immediate increase of the rice ration to three go per person a day and the establishment of free clinics, they also presented a statement requesting the Government to support the movement of the League, reports the paper.

Christian Mission Honored

Members of the American Christian mission were the guests at a luncheon party held in their honor at the Young Men's Christian Association at Mitoshiro-Cho, Kanda-ku, Wednesday. Earlier in the morning, the four members, Bishop James C. Baker, Dr. Douglas Horton, Dr. Luman J. Shafer and Dr. Walter W. VanKirk, took part in a devotion observed at the Reinanzaka Church. Following the service, the distinguished churchmen met with Japanese Christian leaders in a conference to discuss programs for relief and rehabilitation in Japan.

70,000 Australians Released

Jiji

MELBOURNE, November 6.—Prime Minister Joseph chifley disclosed that 70,000 men have been released from the Australian armed dicted that 200,000 more will be redicted that 200,000 more will be restored to civilian life by January 31.

New Park for Public

The Hakone Detached Palace which has been given to Kanagawa Prefecture by the Imperial Court will be renamed Hakone Park and will be open to the general public, reports Kyodo.

Obituary

Dr. Niichiro Matsunami passed away of kidney trouble at his home in Kishiwada City on November 3 at the age of 78. An authority on marine and commercial law, the deceased served as professor at Tokyo Imperial University. He was a member of the Imperial Academy.

Shozo Mizutani, president of the New York Shimpo, Japanese-language newspaper in New York City, died of cancer of the stomach at his home in Makadocho, Naka-ku, Yokohama on October 31. He was 68 years old. Funeral services will be held at the Daiyuji Temple in Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo, at 2 p.m. on November 12.

PULP FACTORIES HIT HARD

Raids Cut Output From 1 Million Metric Tons to 600,000

The pulp factories in Japan had a total capacity of producing 1,500,000 metric tons of pulp before the war, but the air raids reduced this output by nearly 600,000 metric tons. Therefore to meet the demand for pulp as material for rayon and paper in the future will be a problem.

These facts, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, have been brought out by the inquiry made by the Commerce and Industry recently into the extent of damage done by air raids to pulp factories.

The principal factories which were badly damaged are the Inuyama factory of the Tokyo Spinning Company, which was completely burned, the Nikko factory of the Takasaki Cardboard Company, which is being restored, the Naniwa factory of the Mitsubishi Paper Mill, which was completely burned, the Jujo and and Kanzaki factories of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, where the equipment for the production of pulp practically escaped damage, and the Tomakomai factory of the Oji Paper Company, which was damaged slightly and has since been restored.

The factories which lost their pulp-manufacturing equipment or had to suspend operations through their conversion during the war are the Ebetsu factory of the Oji Paper Company, whose pulp-manufacturing equipment was removed to Manchuria, the Fushiki factory of the Karafuto Material for Paper Company, the Fushiki factory of Oji Paper Company, and the Sanyo Pulp Factory.

40,000 Germans Rally

More than 40,000 Germans in Hamburg on Monday held their first public demonstration against Fascism since 1939, according to a Hamburg report.

8th Army Military Government, Tokyo Detachment
Labor Office

HELP WANTED:

WANTED—MEN ONLY

50 Court Translators (must be able to translate readily from English to Japanese and Japanese to English)

50 Court Interpreters (must be able to translate readily from English to Japanese and Japanese to English)

Clerk-typists (English speaking)
Stenographers (English speaking)
4 girls—(speak and understand English, experienced as cashiers or in handling of money).
Piano tuner

Report in person at the American Club Marunouchi 2-chome, No. 8, between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. or between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.

Radio Network Setup To Undergo Changes

Will Again Operate at Full Power as Service to People, Allies Reveal

The network of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan soon will be operating again at full power for the first time since early in the war, but Allied headquarters will be scrutinizing the Japanese prepared shows to make sure the network functions as a service to the people, said a PRO announcement on Tuesday.

Major General Spencer B. Akin, chief of the Civil Communications Section of SCAP, said Radio Tokyo, now operating at 50,000 watts, again will have 150,000 watts output by early next year, when a huge new transmitter tube is expected to be completed by the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company Ltd. The station then will have three times the maximum transmission power which the Federal Communications Commission now allows American long wave broadcasting stations to use, except on an experimental basis.

Others among nearly 100 stations in the network will be broadcasting at prewar power before January, General Akin predicted. Included are regional broadcast controls in seven cities which will operate at around 10,000 watts, and smaller local stations which average less than 1,000 watts.

In December the Armed Forces Radio service's key station, WVTR, Tokyo, will be increased from 10,000 to 50,000 watts. General Akin explained that during the war the Japanese stations operated at reduced power, partly because of shortage of new equipment and because the stations were operated at the same frequencies as a precaution against air raids.

Aiding Japanese Stations

General Akin said that the Civil Communications Section has been aiding the Japanese stations in returning their output to normal. Production of needed equipment has been stimulated and a search has been made from stocks of the Japanese army and navy for needed transmission tubes and parts. Last week three large tubes were located at the Funabashi naval station.

Major Graf A. Boepple, head of the Radio Department of the Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP, which is charged with supervision of Japanese broadcasting, declared the Japanese are being given the chance to run the network as a "national source of accurate news, information, and entertainment for the Japanese people."

In the meantime, he said, his section is "studying the entire structure of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan with a view to making any changes that will improve broadcasting as a public service."

This corporation completely dominates Japanese broadcasting. It is financed by fees of a yen a month from each radio receiver owner. The fees are collected by representatives of the company, with the backing of law and police. The shows all originate in Radio Tokyo and are transmitted by short wave and wire to the regional broadcast centrals, which in turn transmit them to the smaller stations

Major Boepple stated the corporation already "is beginning to listen to the people." There is more entertainment and more free speech than ever before, while the government propaganda which dominated its programs in the past has been eliminated.

Typical of the new programs are "Man On the Street," "Woman's Hour," "Farmer's Hour," "Voice of Reconstruction" letters read on the air), and "Freedom of Speech" including speeches by leaders of various groups). Effective November 1. the network started broadcasting from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. each day. It is reported by the Civil Communications Section that 50 per cent of the plants manufacturing radio receivers were damaged in the war. Companies have been authorized to make all types of radio receivers. Demand for new sets is heavy.

Iwate Raid Victims Given 2,900 Pieces of Tableware By U.S. 511th Paratroops

The headquarters of the U.S. 511th Paratroops stationed at Morioka handed over on November 5 to the Japanese authorities in Iwate Prefecture 2,900 pieces of tableware seized by them from the Japanese army there and held in custody for some time to be distributed free of charge to raid victims and needy in the city. The tableware including 1,400 rice bowls and 1,500 wooden bowls which were used by the Japanese army, is expected to be given out to each family by November 10 through the city authorities, reports the Asahi.

BLACK MARKET WAGES

Carpenters, Plasters Make Big Money Working for Farmers

Rate of unauthorized employment of carpenters, plasterers and other building workers is showing an alarming tendency toward limitless rise and their wages are increasing proportionately, reports the Asahi.

Of the 83,000 skilled construction workers registered in the Tokyo Labor Association, one-half is being engaged in unauthorized works which provide lunches and "black market" wages while ignoring the Association's instructions, the report says.

Investigations by the Metropolitan Police Board reveal that these unauthorized wages, paid in addition to lunches, are from ¥30 to ¥50 a day for carpenter and tile-layer, from ¥40 to ¥60 for straw-mattress worker and from ¥60 to ¥80 for electric engineer, all of which are from three to six times the wages fixed by the Labor Association.

Well-to-do farmers in neighboring prefectures offering fabulous wages and foodstuffs, are absorbing much of this labor for repairing their old houses. Investigations recently carried out by the Metropolitan Police Board on the activities during the past 10 days of 6,300 members of the nine chapters of the Labor Association in Musashino, Tachikawa, Itabashi and other districts showed that about 2,000 or 35 per cent of men on the average had been working in rural districts against the Association's instructions.

Women's Group Formed

The Japan Women's Cooperation Society held its opening ceremony Tuesday afternoon at the Nippon Ishi Kaikan attended by 110 women representing members in various parts of the country.

Discussions were held and the meeting adjourned with resolutions to a nationwide movement to solve the problems of war orphans and urgent need of milk for babies.

Plan Expects 130,000 For Mines by Spring

Welfare Minister Maps Out Proposal to Meet Labor Shortage in Pits

In order to study measures to counter the critical shortage of labor in coal mines, the Welfare Minister on Monday called labor section chiefs throughout the country to a conference at the Metropolitan Police Board and mapped out plans to send 130,000 laborers to the mine pits by next Spring, says the Asahi.

Under the tentative plan, the Welfare Ministry expects to muster 60,000 colliers by November and December and an additional 70,000 by next Spring. Concrete plans for employment and deployment of these coal miners will be formulated by November 20, the report said.

Japan's coal mines need 930,000 mine workers which the Welfare Ministry expects to meet with experienced miners, raid victims, seasonal laborers and demobilized soldiers. Plans are underway also to improve the treatment of mine workers through increased food rations, wage increase, providing of living quarters and other welfare facilities.

The present coal shortage has been caused by repatriation and sabotage of Chinese and Korean mine workers who constituted 40 per cent of the colliery labor.

Ogasawara Appeals

Meanwhile, a spirited appeal was made to mining enterprises and workers by Sankuro Ogasawara, Commerce and Industry Minister, in a radio speech delivered Monday evening.

Mr. Ogasawara pointed out that coal production for October this year has fallen to 13 per cent of the corresponding periods of the years 1943 and 1944 and declared that if the present situation is allowed to continue, all plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction would be jeopardized and national life driven to a crisis. "The coal you dig now," declared the Commerce and Industry Minister, "will save Japanese economy from 'malnutrition' and the 80,000,000 people of Japan from hunger and cold."

Train Schedule Changed

Starting November 7, the Aomori-bound train from Ueno leaves at 10.10 p.m. instead of at the scheduled 10.30 p.m. With this change, to be in effect for some time, the time of arrival and departure at by-stations will also change, accordingly, reports the Asahi.

the aftermath of rioting on Friday and Saturday. The only new incident reported yesterday occurred when six persons fled after an interchange of shots with guards without casualties at the Royal Navy depot near Haifa.

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FOREIGN family is looking for experienced children's governess who can speak English or French. Good salary. Apply Box 140, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PATRON, who will cooperate and give assistance for study, manufacturing and translation for new Japanese 'Shogi' or Chess, wanted. Apply Shigeru Saito, No. 30, Naka-Negishi-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

TYPISTS—English language. Apply in person with curriculum vitae. Liquidation Office, (Seisan Jimushitsu), Bank of Japan (Head Office), Tokyo.

WANTED five female typists. Must be healthy, cheerful and well experienced. High salaries assured. Apply personally to the Planning Bureau of Synthetic Culture Research Institute at No 1, 4-chome Honmachi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo on November 10 at 9 a.m.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

EUROPEAN shoe and leather expert, writes, reads and speaks Japanese wishes position in foreign or Japanese firm. Apply Box 138, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED Japanese wants post as interpreter and translator (English and German), specially of engineering and industrial subjects (either in office or client's home). Apply Box 142, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent or Buy

RADIO, good quality receiver, wanted to rent or buy. Apply Box 120, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

AMERICAN Stenotype machine. Good operating condition, reasonable price. Write Japanese Liaison Office, Atsugi, Kanagawa-ken.

FIRST class furniture for study and sitting room, Japanese mirror, lamp shades, vacuum cleaner, ironstoves, rentans, bicycle, etc. Apply Box 143, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S shirts, three white-used, and two black—brand new; spare G. A. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs Walter Hagen Champion model, set of 9 including leather bag, 5 new balls. Apply Colonel Fleurant care of Champeaux, 69/522 Kami-Meguro, 8-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

KIMONO, silk, flags. Open till 4 p.m. Mr. Kay, 5th floor, Matsuki Bldg., near Shimbashi Station. Also Dai-Ichi Hotel, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RIKHOL camera, lens 3.5, Rijken made, brand new, with leather case and attachments, for immediate sale. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE, all steel, medium size, perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO spring beds without mattresses, one spring bed with spring mattress, one Child's bed with woollen mattress, futon, sewing machine, electric hairdrier, Gentlemen's and ladies' suits and underwear, children's trousseau, German coal stove, etc. Apply Prof. Del Re, Itari Bunka Kaikan, Kojimachi, Sambancho.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 8 Jimbocho Nichome Kanda Tokyo.

LADIES' winter slacks, medium-size wanted by Tokyo air raid sufferer. Reply stating particulars to Box 137, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times Tokyo.

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TO AMERICAN officers: Japanese tea ceremony lessons (aristocratic culture) will be given by a priest at a Buddhist temple. Apply Box 139, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE professor offers to help the allied forces in their study of the Japanese language. Apply Box 141, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Off With Your Heads!

Three news items which appeared in one of the local vernacular papers a few days ago ought to be considered together. The first item reported that Chiba Prefecture was expected to ship 6,000,000 kan of sweet potatoes into the Tokyo metropolitan area this season, but only 2,800,000 kan, or less than half, are forthcoming.

The second item reported that the Chiba farmers are holding out for the price of one yen per kan of sweet potatoes which they claim they must get in order to break even; while the Tokyo metropolitan officials are insisting that the Chiba farmers must deliver at the officially set price of 67 sen per kan. In the meantime, while the farmers and the officials remain deadlocked over the paltry matter of 33 sen per kan, the sweet potatoes are rotting in the ground.

The third item reported that the hungry city dwellers of Tokyo, unable to get official rations of sweet potatoes, are going out into the country to buy sweet potatoes direct from the farmers. To get out into the country, these buyers are forced to stand in line all night long to get a ticket and finally board a train so crowded that many are forced to ride on the couplings and on the roofs of the cars, with the consequence that recently three fatal accidents occurred on one line in a single day. And then, these buyers are happy if they can find potatoes at fifteen yen per kan.

This is how the official price policy operates!

Why is it necessary for the officials to insist upon the unreasonable 67 sen price when a boost to only one yen will insure the appearance of the desired product on the market? The buyers who are now forced to resort to devious means to buy at the black market price of fifteen yen would gladly pay one yen, five yen, ten yen, or even fifteen yen if they could only enjoy the convenience of buying on the open market. The farmers, who are now forced surreptitiously to charge fifteen yen in view of the dangers and the difficulties of black market transactions, would gladly sell for one yen if they could do so openly and on a sufficiently large scale. Do the officials think they are stopping inflation by insisting on an unworkably low price ceiling which only drives both seller and buyer into the vicious black market? Do the officials think that bringing all open transactions to a virtual halt is the way to save the people from starvation?

It is not this one instance which demands remedy. It is the literal-minded, inflexible, impractical, rule-bound psychology of the Japanese bureaucrats which manifests itself in a thousand and one ways in all phases of the nation's official business which requires a fundamental revolution. Regulations exist for the sake of the people; not the people for the sake of the regulations. But this is a concept which the official class does not seem to comprehend. The public's warning to the officials is: Out with the mistaken ideas in your heads, or else off with your heads!

For A Cleaner City

The first ten days of last month presumably saw a drive to clean up and beautify the city. Today, however, Tokyo remains just about as filthy as ever.

Admittedly it is difficult for the city to appear neat when a good part of its area has been reduced to rubble. But still there is no excuse for the dirt and muck in the railway stations, on the subway platforms, on the sidewalks of the principal thoroughfare, and at the entrance of important buildings.

Time was when the Japanese were famed for their neatness and cleanliness. There is little evidence of such attractive traits today. During the war when bomb shelters had to be dug in the streets, when buildings were crumbling down by the dozens, when it was often unsafe to be out working in the open, and when there was an acute shortage of labor, it was understandable that the city could not be kept clean. But the war has been over now for several weeks; plenty of surplus manpower has become available. Why are not more street cleaners and janitors and workers of all kinds put to work on cleaning up the public places? Soap is still scarce, to be sure, but there is plenty of water and elbow grease available.

The chief obstacle must be the psychological attitude of the Japanese people. In the past the people had a sense of self-respect. They took pride in their personal appearance and in the appearance of their surroundings. But the years of war must have had a debasing effect. The people have become crude and coarse in their tastes, callous in their feelings, and irresponsible in their attitude. Particularly as the consequence of defeat, the people seem to have lost their sense of public pride. They are listless and indifferent toward anything which does not directly concern their pocketbooks or their lunch boxes.

But this is the wrong attitude to take. Japan has been defeated, to be sure, but this is not the end. The defeat must be made the beginning of a new and better life. There must be developed a new self-respect, a new pride, a new sense of responsibility, a new standard of tastes and values. There must be aroused a new spirit of constuction. This is something which is tremendously important and tremendously fundamental.

Keeping the city clean may not be a very important matter in itself, but as a symptom of a deeper national spirit the cleanliness of the streets and public buildings should not be ignored.

EVACUEES REACH URAGA

560 Ex-Soldiers, Civilians Arrive From Chichijima, Hahajima

Bearing 560 discharged soldiers and civilians from Chichijima and Hahajima and the remains of 176 officers and men, the special transport Kaede arrived in Uraga on November 5 and the returned landed on the following day, according to Kyodo.

Lieutenant Kimura, Navy surgeon, speaking of conditions on the two islands, said:

"There was a sudden increase in air raids after the fall of Yiojima. From 30 to 40 planes in formation attacked five or six times every day. There is no standing structure on the islands. The day's supply of rice was 280 grams and there was rice enough to last us through a protracted war. Thanks to the good offices of the volunteer corps we had enough of subsidiary foodstuffs. The medicines we had were not efficacious. We had among us cases of infectious diseases, including amoebic dysentery. There were 200 such cases among those who returned on this vessel. No American troop had landed on either of the islands by early November. We left many soldiers and sailors on the islands.

FINE ARTS BODY FORMED

Kodo Society to Hold Painting Exhibition Next Spring

Deciding to break away from the recently revived Nika Fine Arts Society, Seigo Enokura and 10 others who were active the during the war as the Munitions Production Art Society on November 5, reports Kyodo.

The newly organized society will have offices in Tokyo and branches in the Kansai and Hokkaido and will hold an exhibition next spring of paintings by its members. The program also includes an exhibition of paintings not restricted to members next fall while through its branches, activities will be started in the rural districts to hold art lectures, promote study in the arts and cooperate with other cultural enterprises in making art more appreciated in farming and fishing towns.

Art Society Formed

The Japan Scientific Art Society has been organized by Dr. Keikichi Kawai, Muraji Uchiki, Professor Yoshio Nakano of Tokyo Imperial University and others. The inaugural meeting will be held on November 12 at the Totaku Building, Kojimachi-ku, the Asahi reports.

Reporting on Malayan Rubber

Supreme Headquarters on Monday directed the Japanese Government to report on the disposition made of all stocks of rubber taken in Malaya by the Japanese, according to PRO. The report will include the location and distribution of the rubber taken in Malaya at the outbreak of war, and detailed information concerning its shipment to Japan.

DR. BENES WORKS FOR SURVIVAL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FREEDOM

Country Described Now to Be in Throes of Peaceful Revolution—Background of Battle Told

The following article on the present situation in Czechoslovakia and Dr. Benes is reprinted from the October 22 issue of Time.

I

For better or worse, Czechoslovakia last week was deep in the throes of revolution. It was not an upheaval in the old style of blood and barricades. It was in Europe's new style—a revolution by law. Its objective was nothing less than to build a political and ideological bridge between the East and West, to prove that socialism can be more democratic than totalitarian.

So far, it was a revolution by decree. Neither the revolution nor the revolutionary government had yet been subject to the test of direct, secret elections. Last week there were elections of a sort in Czechoslovakia. But they had been arranged by the only four parties permitted to function. They were conducted at party meetings. The vote was by public acclamation; the purpose was to choose electors who in turn would choose members of a Provisional Parliament. The seats in this Parliament had already been allotted by the controlling parties.

On the basis of this balloting, the Socialists and Communists claimed 72% of the electorate's support. That claim would be proved, or disproved, only when Czechoslovaks got the secret, direct elections which the Provisional Parliament was commissioned to prepare. In American eyes this was neither freedom nor the promise of freedom. But Americans had not shared—they could hardly imagine—the Czech experience in the occupation years. In Czechoslovakia, as in all Europe, men in 1945 accepted or even welcomed measures which they would have abhorred in the democratic past.

Windows to the Future

From the windows of his paneled office, wiry, weathered President Eduard Benes could look across and historic Moldau, beyond the towers and spires of the golden capital, toward the rolling, cherished "Czech lands." For three decades, in the underground, in exile and in this office, he had labored to shape those lands and their people into a state.

He had helped bring the Czechs and the Slovaks out of Habsburg domination, transform the country into Central Europe's prosperous bastion of democracy. He had not despaired when the Nazi blackout descended on his 10,000,000 Slav countrymen. Now he was helping them turn on the lights again. But they were different lights, and what was emerging into view was not yet clear.

Eduard Benes calls his plan for Czechoslovakia "synthesis"—a word he loves. A shrewd master of simplicity, he explains his country's "middle-class revolution" in notably simple terms: "We are giving property to the property-less. Others who have too many possessions are being scaled down. Everyone, however, will not be on the same level. Instead, the middle class will be a broad band within which there will be plenty of room for private enterprise and initiative alongside state control and socialism."

As Benes well knows, revolutions are never as simple as that. Synthesized or not, they pose the basic question: is the state to be the master or the servant of the people? And if the state is king, can the citizen be free? A lifelong democrat, Eduard Benes would probably answer such questions with another: what if, as in Britain and now in Czechoslovakia, free men choose to limit their freedom?

Son of Liberty

Eduard Benes grew up in a search for freedom. He was born, the last of a family of ten children, under a peasant's roof.

From the time he entered the Kozlany village school through his Gymnasium and university years in Prague and Paris, Benes was a dervish for study. At 16, the once pious Catholic boy had turned into an unkempt dogmatist. By the time he was 19, he had run the gamut of the philosophies of extremism, from Sorelian violence to Marxian materialism. Then he encountered Thomas Masaryk.

The late, great Professor Thomas Garrigue Masaryk was Cechoslovakia's George Washington. He and Benes first met at Prague's Charles University, and thereby began one of history's notable partnerships in thought, politics and statesmanship. Masaryk's influence turned the didactic radical into a tolerant democrat and eclectic rationalist. Eduard Benes began to practice the blending "art of synthesis." In his Charles University thesis, he essayed a prophetic conclusion: mankind must find a synthesis of its ideals in order to form a working formula for progress. Democracy, in particular, must find the correct compromise between individualism and socialism.

Conspirator & Statesman

World War I plunged young Dr. Benes from university teaching into political conspiracy. His objective, fathered by Masaryk: to form an independent republic amid the dissolution of the Habsburgs' crumbling Dual Monarchy.

At Prague, on Oct. 28, 1918, the National Council proclaimed the founding of the Czechoslovakia Republic. As secretary-general of the National Council, Benes had striven for Allied recognition, helped recruit a Czechoslovak army abroad, served as the workhorse of his cause. "Without Benes," said President Masaryk, "we never would have had the Republic."

For almost two decades, first as Czechoslovak Foreign Minister and Masaryk's heir-apparent, then as President after the aging Masaryk's resignation in 1935, Dr. Benes labored at a synthesis that would ensure Central Europe's security. He built what he called a "temple of peace," based mainly on an alliance between France and Czechoslovakia, buttressed by the League of Nations.

That policy failed. Naziism could not be synthesized. One night in October 1938, a plane whisked Dr. Benes into exile. He was lecturing on democracy at the University of Chicago when word came, five months later, of Hitler's march into Czechoslovakia. For a day he lay on a couch in a darkened room, in a stillness as of death. Next morning, resolute and reinvigorated, he plunged into the task of keeping the Republic alive in exile.

For six years Benes' homeland knew the tearing strains and compromises and moral storms of occupations. As in other lands of the New Order, not all Czechs and Slovaks were heroes; some made their reluctant peace with serfdom, some had even welcomed the conqueror. But many fought and many died. In exile, Benes won Allied support for his refugee government, organized a new Czechoslovak army, kept close contact with the homeland's hopes and fears, and planned a new synthesis. "Ideas do not stand still," he said. "We accept the catch phrase of the last war: 'The cure for democracy is more democracy!'"

But there was one most fundamental difference. For its future security, Czechoslovakia looked not west but east. The cornerstone of Dr. Benes' rebuilt temple was a Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Collaboration signed with the Kremlin in December 1943. The memory of Munich had erased the memory of Versailles.

New Freedom

Before the liberated Czechs acclaimed his return to the homeland last April, Dr. Benes expressed a double hope: within six months after liberation, Czechoslovaks would hold their first elections; within a year, Czechoslovakia "would again be one of the most prosperous states in Central Europe. Last week the first of these promises had not yet been made good, the second stood in fair way of fulfillment.

Prague, abustle with material reconstruction and cultural renaissance, was a mirror of the nation. Life was still conditioned by shortages—in everything from bread to books. But Prague, like most of the country, had escaped with relatively light war damage. It was heady with vitality.

Busy pedestrians, cyclists and trams crowded the streets. The coffee houses did not yet have cream, but they were freed of the hated Nazi "chimney sweeps" (black-uniformed SS men). Bookstores exuberantly displayed volumes banned by the Germans. Every day a thousand news-hungry people trooped to the U.S. Information Service office, hoping to find American papers and magazines. At night people gathered before the charred City Hall to hear a band play Smetana's stirring Ma Vlast—My Country.

Industry lacked raw materials and transport. But production was picking up. Coal mines were operating at a third of capacity. On the farms the harvest was good—a ray of hope for a nation that expects a hungry winter. Everywhere the people—farmers, workers professionals, politicians—busily organized into cooperatives, unions, guilds, blocs, all woven into a Government-controlled web.

Everywhere people discussed politics openly and frankly. No censor was at work. But the character of the press had changed. Individuals could no longer publish newspapers. Only groups (political parties, unions, etc.) had the right. At first the new press displayed a striking sameness in content, tameness in outlook. Recently polemical fur has begun to fly between Socialists and Communists.

Eduard Benes was the link between Czechoslovakia's democratic past and the uncertain present. His great talents for compromise and maneuver which he developed and used in the prewar years stood him good stead now. A prewar French biographer, Pierre Crabites, said of him that Benes "understands the art of keeping his eye on the bear when circumstances force him to dance with it." But, as his conduct in 1938 proved he also knows when to stop dancing.

(To Be Concluded)

THE SHINTO RELIGION

Many Sects Exist But Teachings Are Similar

The Japanese government will be directed to do away with Shintoism as a state religion but this will not mean that Shintoism will disappear. It may continue to exist as any other religion. But there is not likely to be any place for Shinto in the schools and the Japanese government will be required to cease financial and other support to this religion.

The Shinto Sect is called by the general name given to the national cult before its later branches had developed. The principal ideas of the sect are to follow the "Great Way of the Gods," and to propagate the national cult indigenous to the people of this country. Its believers and devotees consider it their most important duty to cultivate reverence for the gods, cherish the spirit of patriotism, elucidate Heavenly Reason and Humanity, pay homage to the Emperor, and observe all the Imperial ordinances.

The Kurozumi Sect was founded by Munetada Kurozumi (1780-1850), who was born at a small village in Okayama prefecture. His main idea was to inhale, while contemplating the Goddess Amaterasu-Omikami, the energy of the sun, and thereby to fill up heart with satisfaction and complaisance. He teaches to avoid the following seven evils, which are against the will of the gods: (1) to be faithless to the country of the gods in which one was born; (2) to get angry and to worry over things; (3) to be arrogant and spiteful; (4) to entertain evil desires from seeing others do evil; (5) to neglect one's household affairs while in good health; (6) not to have sincerity even when one is entering upon the path of sincerity; and (7) not to accept things gratefully for which one ought to be grateful every day.

Other sects of Shinto are as follows—the teachings of all being much the same, except that some lay particular stress on the worship of one or another of the early gods:

Shinto-shusei: Founded by Kunimitsu Nitta (1929-1902) born in Chiba Prefecture.

Taisha: Preached by Sompuku Senge (1945-1918)

Fuso: Founded by Takekuni Fujiwara (1541-1646) and preached by Han Shishino.

Taisei: Founded by Shosai Hirayama (1815-1890)

Jikko: Founded by Hanamori Shibata (1809-1890)

Shinshu: Founded by Masamochi Yoshimura (1839-1916) of Okayama prefecture.

Ontake: The chief center of this sect is Mount Ontake, where the spirits of certain gods are enshrined.

Misogi: —The sect of Water Purification. Founded by Masakane Inouye (1790-1849) of Mie prefecture.

Shinri: Founded by Tsunehika Sano (1834-1906)

Konko: Founded by a farmer, Bunjiro Kawate (1814-1883)

Tenri: Founded by a woman, Miki Nakayama (1798-1887) of Nara prefecture. Of all these sects the Tenri-kyo has perhaps the greatest number of believers; it lays emphasis on personal conduct and mental discipline, in addition to patriotism and obedience to the Emperor and Imperial ordinances. It particularizes the "eight forms of dust which must be swept away"; they are grudging, evil desires, impure attachments, hatred, enmity, anger, covetousness and arrogance.

In its most primitive form, Shintoism appeared as the worship of "Uji-gami" or clan deities, which was connected with reverence for the ancestors of the clan-heads. The members of each clan were united in the worship of their own particular god, but as the faith came to be finally embraced by all the inhabitants of the village belonging to the clan, the clan deity became the tutelary deity of the place as well as the guardian god of agriculture, in addition to being regarded as the object of ancestor worship. At this stage of religious development, all affairs of the clan began to be conducted through services to the clan deity, which marked the birth of the unity of religion and politics. Under this system, the political control of a clan-head over the people and land belonging to the clan was considerably strengthened because it was sanctified by the religious services to the clan god.

There were in those days repeated struggles among different clans, resulting in the conquest or subjection of many weak clans by a few powerful ones As a result of such clan and tribal fightings the deities of the vanquished clans were subordinated to the gods of the conquering clans. The repetition of such a process gave rise to the establishment of geneological relations among the different clan deities reflecting the status of each clan in relation to another. Thus, the eight million deities of Japan were gradually systematized into definite geneological relations centering around the Ama-terasu-O-Mikami.

EDUCATION IN THE PAST MARKED BY GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

System of Teaching Was Completely Deprived of Vitality and Initiative By Bureaucrats

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

III

Thus, Mori looked upon our seats of higher education as organs or nurseries to rear and foster the ruling classes in our country, and especially as organs for educating the bureaucracy who were to destined to shoulder the responsibility for the future destiny of their country. Therefore, the Imperial Universites were all placed under the direct Therefore, the Imperial Universities were all placed under the direct control and strict supervision of the Government, thereby imparting to them the strong coloring of officialdom. Further, when the Government promulgated the Regulations concerning the examination for civil service, the graduates of the Imperial Universities were accorded special privilege in connection with their appointment as government officials This liberal privilege bestowed upon the Imperial University graduates had continued in existence till quite recently when it was at last abolished under the crushing pressure brought to bear upon it by the universal strictures and adverse criticisms showered on the system by the general public in our country.

Next to the promulgation of the "Code of the Universities, the fundamental law regulating education of the lines of Nationalism in our country, there were framed and promulgated several Codes relating to education in normal and middle schools, and primary schools. Thus, the whole educational system in our country came to show an imposing aspect. Since then various partial reforms and modifications were effected under the successive Ministers of Education, but the substance of the structure of education itself has remained paractically intact. In short, the role of the Ministry of Education may be said to have been restricted to the orbit already definitely prescribed and allotted to it, so that there were shown no signs of any conspicuous reforms or innovations tinged by the spirit of progressive initiative.

In consequence, in due time, the Minister of Education came to have a highly unenviable epithet conferred upon him by the sarcastic portion of the public, that is, the "Parasite Minister," feeding upon the sweat and blood of other cabinet ministers and having the ministerial portfolio given to him only by the exigencies of the constitutonal politics of the country. This state of things inevitably brought about in time the highly undesirable method of giving the port of Education Minister to a person who belonged to either of the two armed services, and who possessed, of course, neither understanding nor sympathy for education or matters connected with education. The following instances substantiate this statement: there were, in the earlier years of the Meiji era, Marquis Tsugumichi, who was Admiral of the Imperial Navy, followed by Count Sukenori Kabayama, who was Admiral of the Imperial Navy, followed, by Count Sukenori Kabayama, who was also an Admiral, Vice-Admiral Viscount Takeaki Yenomoto, Marshal Prince Iwao Ohyama, General Prince Taro Katsu, General Count Gentaro Kodama, and, finally General Baron Sadao Araki. In most recent days, another instance was furnished by Lieutenant General Harushige Ninomiya.

About two decades and a half since the regime of Education Minister Mori up to the present day, the educational policy of our country has been characterized by the principle of "State First"—the very quintessence of Nationalism—and all things have been conducted under the elaborate interference of officious Bureaucracy. This uniformly monotonous march was broken by Prince Kinmochi Saionji when he was Minister of Education. Prince Saionji was far ahead of his time in entertaining the most advanced and enlightened ideas about the practical side of education, and so it was only natural that our country's education should come to be tinged by Liberalism. This was the sole exception to the rule of bureaucraticism in our country's educational annals.

Prince Saionji, fully recognizing the importance of scientific training, the diffusion of the knowledge of the English language, and the encouragement of the education of women, los no time in drawing up a plan. Especially, the propagation of the English language seems to have received great attention, so much so that he even insisted on curtailing the hours assigned to other subjects of study at schools and giving the hours thus gained to the study and teaching of English. But Prince Saionji's plans were not understood by the people who were not so progressive in practice and advanced in thought. It was, therefore, only natural that there should have been raised in time a whirlwind of adverse criticisms against Prince Saionji, so that the Prince's ideas failed to be translated into practise.

In recent years, in our country, schools multiplied considerably with a corresponding increase in the number of students, so that, superficially observed, our country's educational structure presents a really amazing appearance. But as for quality we regret to state that, it is far from satisfactory. As if to emphasize this point, the actual experience gained in the war just ended has made us feel most keenly how insufficient are our scientific knowledge and technique. This is due in large measure to the huge appropriations set aside for military purposes to the neglect of education.

It is really a great disadvantage and loss to the State that the important portfolio of Minister of Education has for many years been occupied by men lacking in foresight and enthusiasm, constantly living under the influence of Bureaucracy.

Now that we are going to reconstruct our country as a peaceful state along Democratic lines, we should put forth all our efforts to enhance the level of the people's culture and knowledge and stimulate the progress of science. At the same time, we should try to foster the spirit of initiative among our educationists by means of a radical reform in the educational system which would crush the principle of nationalism.

(End)

U.S. PRESS COMMENTS

Diplomatic Isolation of Japan Landed

The New York Times on October 30 remarked that Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal's disclosure of the detailed Japanese plans for war against the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands found on board the Japanese cruiser Nachi absolves American diplomacy and also "raises new questions regarding the war guilt of individual Japanese."

The New York Times added, "for these revelations confirms ....that the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and other Allies was signed long before Pearl Harbor and that the great decision for war was made by an Imperial conference over which the Emperor himself presided in Tokyo July 2, 1941."

The Washington Evening Star on October 30 called General Douglas MacArthur's order isolating Japan diplomatically "one of the most decisive and far-reaching steps yet taken" and said that the action not only means Japan is for the present no longer a sovereign state but is "in the same category with Germany".

The Kansas City Star on October 30 listed the directives issued by General MacArthur and declared "we are witnessing....nothing short of an attempt to remake the whole structure of the Japanese society."

The San Francisco Chronicle on October 29 noted the Prince Konoye's statement that Japan's clique of senior statesman will gradually disappear and remarked "the less gradually they do it, the better."

The Detroit Free Press on October 29 noted with approval Secretary of State Byrnes disclosure that Soviet Union has modified its attitude concerning the control of Japan. "Russian proposals are reasonable and indicate welcome willingness to help to establish a strong basis for Far Eastern understanding," the paper said.

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Morning Glory Haiku

To the Editor:

Kaga-no-Chiyo's morning-glory haiku has been put into Japanese a dozen times, and yet Mr. T. S. fails to catch the point of the poem. The poetess found one morning her well-bucket caught by runners of the morning-glory. She had not the heart to wrest the bucket and begged her neighbor to let her draw water from his well. Here is the tender heart of a woman unaffectedly revealed.—H.H.

SEEKS RELIEF FOR NEEDY

Society to Hold Rally November 10 For Nationals Abroad

"Save our nationals abroad from cold and starvation" is the cry raised by the Society of Raid Victims Abroad who will hold a rally to give relief to needy nationals still in foreign countries from 10 a.m. November 10, reports Kyodo.

At the meeting reports of actual experiences of people who were fortunate enough to escape to the homeland will be given while addresses will also be made by Shichitaro Yaguchi, Ken Inukai, Tisaburo Matsukata and others.

Also the Society is sponsoring a concert with Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violinist, as soloist from 5 p.m. November 14 to collect funds.